

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Received up to 18th January, 1879.

POLITICAL.

THE *Akhbār-i-Ām*, Lahore, of the 15th January says

**Circulation,
1,050 copies.**

The cost of the war.

that it appears from a recent telegraphic news received from London that

the natives of India resident in England will petition Parliament protesting against India being saddled with the entire cost of the war. They are natives by birth, and well educated like Englishmen. Their opinion is therefore entitled to greater weight than that of Englishmen who are foreigners and totally unacquainted with the customs and manners of India. Englishmen cannot be expected to sympathise with the distress and miseries of the natives. They are brought up in plenty and luxury at home, and are highly paid in India. Even if they were poor at home, they get such large salaries in India as their fathers could not have dreamt of. In these circumstances it is not at all surprising that they should consider India to be a very rich country. It is this belief which

has induced them to declare that India should pay the entire cost of the war. The English journalists also share this false belief, which underlies and vitiates all their opinions and arguments about Indian questions. The Government habitually acts upon their advice, and the result is that it is deprecated and abused by the people for *their* mistakes and follies. No English journalist can give such sound advice to the Government as a native on an Indian question. It is this point which it is our object to impress well upon the mind of the Government.

Circulation,
44 copies.

The *Árya Mitra* of the 17th January says that it was the evil destiny of the Amir Sher Ali Khan Khan of Kabul. which induced him to pick a quarrel with the Government of India. He should have remembered that the Government has reduced the most powerful States in India to subjection, and that therefore he was no match for it. He was foolish enough to mistake its forbearance for weakness. He forgot all the favors that the Government had bestowed upon him, and proved as ungrateful as a serpent which bites the very man who feeds it. It is rumoured that the Amir has fled towards Yarkand to seek an asylum with the Russians ; but he will not be safe even under Russian protection, because misfortunes befall a man, destined to ruin, wherever he goes.

Circulation,
820 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 16th January, after adverting to the committee which has been established at Lucknow through the auspices of the Jalsa-i-Tahzib, Lucknow, for the purpose of collecting subscriptions for the relief of the wounded soldiers and the widows and orphans of those killed in the war (*vide the Selections* for the week ending the 4th January, 1879, page 2), appeals to the charity and patriotism of the whole native population to contribute liberally towards the relief fund in question.

The collection of subscriptions for the relief of the wounded in the Kabul war.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 17th January says: Now that

Circulation,
820 copies.

The administration of that part of the Amir's territories which has been already occupied by British troops.

the object which the present campaign had in view, viz., the occupation of Kandahar, has been attained, immediate measures should be adopted to

maintain peace and order in that part of Afghanistan which has been occupied by our troops. The anxiety and apprehension which a change of rule necessarily excites in the minds of a barbarous people should be removed by friendly assurances. Judicial courts should be established and justice administered in accordance with laws based on local customs and manners. A road should be constructed from Jalalabad to Kandahar *via* Kurram, and guarded by military police, to secure safe passage of commissariat supplies and private trade. Telegraphic wire need not be laid across the country till the inhabitants are accustomed to our rule, because at present they look upon this means of communication with suspicion. Above all, the British officers should endeavour to win the good will of the Afghans by treating them in a conciliatory and friendly way.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 18th January says that it ap-

Circulation,
820 copies.

The attitude of Yakub Khan towards the Government of India.

pears from a telegram received from the seat of war that Major Cavagnari has sent a message to Yakub Khan,

stating the conditions on which the Government would recognise him as the ruler of Afghanistan. In regard to the proposed conditions, the *Times* remarks that he will probably accept them. But it is to be regretted that he has not yet replied to Major Cavagnari's message. True, he has not adopted any measure of open hostility towards the Government, but his attitude is far from satisfactory. He should have acknowledged his allegiance to the Government of India long ago. If he foolishly does not sue for peace, he will share the fate of his father, and Afghanistan will be annexed.

Circulation,
254 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 14th January publishes a notice, issued by Maulvi Sayyid Farid-ud-din Ahmad, Subordinate Judge, Aligarh, and Kunwar

The inhabitants of Aligarh and Bulandshahr and the Kabul war.

Muhammad Lutf Ali Khan of Chhatari, for the information of the public, stating that, as the nobility and gentry of Aligarh and Bulandshahr are anxious to give a practical proof of their loyalty to the Government in the present crisis, a general meeting will be held at Aligarh on the 19th January in order to decide what measures should be adopted for the purpose.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Panjabi Akhbār* of the 11th January says: The *Pioneer* states that, in his last annual administration report, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab has estimated the mortality in Kashmir from the effects of famine at 150,000 men. As the population of Kashmir is only 500,000 men, the estimated mortality appears to be terrible. But no sensible man can accept this estimate as correct. It is based on mere conjecture. No census has been taken since the outbreak of famine. The State officials did their best to neutralise the effects of famine. The Government officers who were visitors at Kashmir, as well as those who had been sent by Government to assist the State officials in managing the famine, presented an address to Diwan Anant Ram, in which he was highly praised for his excellent famine administration. If the mortality had been so heavy as estimated by the Panjab Government, they would have never bestowed such high encomiums upon him. The Maharaja sanctioned a grant of several lakhs of rupees from the State treasury for the relief of famine, and all the high officers of the State contributed subscriptions for the same purpose. Moreover, each of them also daily fed a number of sufferers at his own house. All these considerations do not warrant the assumption that 150,000 men perished from starvation in Kashmir. There is

no doubt that, before the attention of the State was directed to the visitation, a large number of the famine-stricken people emigrated from Kashmir, but the efforts of the State were afterwards successful in grappling with the famine.

A correspondent of the *Panjabi Akhbār* of the 11th January,

Circulation,
300 copies.

The policy of employing
low-salaried officers on
responsible duties.

deprecates the policy of employing low-paid officers on duties of trust and responsibility, which is in vogue in Native States. For instance, a tahsildar on Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 a month is put in charge of a large pargana, and is entrusted with full magisterial powers. He extorts bribes from the people and appropriates public money, as might be anticipated. If he is at any time charged with breach of trust, and imprisoned, he purchases his release by paying a portion of his ill-gotten riches to the higher authorities. If he is dismissed, he does not care for the loss of his appointment, because he has already earned a large sum of money which will suffice for his support for the rest of his life. The native chiefs should abandon this penny-wise-and-pound-foolish policy, and follow the example of Government of India which never appoints any man to an office of trust and responsibility on a low salary.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Nūrul Absār* of the 15th January, in regard to the

Circulation,
84 copies.

Village panchaits.

controversy that has been going on between the *Aligarh Institute Gazette* and the *Anjumanī Panjab* regarding the question of establishing village panchaits (*vide* the *Selections* for the weeks ending the 12th September and the 5th October, 1878, pages 798 and 860, respectively), concurs with the *Anjumanī Panjab* in thinking that great good will accrue from the establishment of panchaits. The panchaits would relieve the ordinary courts of justice of a large amount of petty litigation, and place cheap and prompt justice within the reach of the people. The panchaits should consist of respectable gentlemen, and the right of

electing members should rest with the people. It is foolish to think that a panchait consisting of a number of respectable men will not be able to impartially decide petty suits of Rs. 4 or 5 in value. A small fee of annas 2 or 3 may be also exacted from the litigants in each case, if the Government pleases to do so. The establishment of panchaits also commends itself on political grounds. The admission of a large and influential class of persons to a share in the administration can not fail to increase the popularity of British rule. The Government would be also relieved of a great deal of popular odium. At present the litigant who loses his case complains that justice has not been done him, and the winner complains of the great expense and trouble to which he has been subjected. But when a suitor will not be satisfied with the decision of a panchait in any case, his complaints will be directed against the panchait itself and not the Government.

Circulation,
215 copies.

The *Mashiri Qaisar*, Lucknow, of the 12th January, says that the people are even now severely suffering from high prices. However, as the Government is in want of money, it can not help levying the license-tax. The people bitterly complained of heavy assessments last year. The district officers should, therefore, carefully check and revise the assessments made by the tahsildars. The best thing would be, if the Government levied the license tax upon Government servants, whose pay is above Rs. 500, instead of levying it upon traders and shop-keepers. At all events the printing presses should be exempted from the payment of the tax.

Circulation,
155 copies.

The *Pramod Sindhu* of the 13th January says that the question of providing employment for the university men has long been under the consideration of Indian administrators, but that the honor of taking practical steps in this direction was reserved for Sir Richard Temple, the Governor of Bombay. His Excellency has

Rules for the admission of university men into the revenue branch of the public service in the Bombay Presidency.

prescribed rules for the admission of university men into the revenue branch of the public service, and reserved the appointments of 2nd karkun, head karkun, mamlatdar and deputy collector for them. True, the pay fixed for a graduate of the university, according to these rules, at the time of entering the service, is too small compared with the labor and expense to which he has been subjected in obtaining education, but it should be remembered that no other Governor would have had the courage to do even what Sir Richard Temple has done. It is matter of great satisfaction that Sir Richard Temple takes a deep interest in the welfare of the educated natives.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The poverty of India. The *Shola' Túr* of the 14th January says that it is the bounden duty of a king to protect the lives and property of his subjects, to adopt measures for increasing their comfort, and to encourage trade and commerce in the country. The satisfactory performance of this duty on the part of a king tends to strengthen his own rule and to promote the welfare of the people. For the due performance of this duty, sincerity or honesty on both sides is essential. Our countrymen are fully convinced of the effect which the honesty or dishonesty of a king has on the prosperity of the country, as will be obvious from the following traditional story which is repeated on every occasion whenever the question of the material condition of the country is discussed. The story is as follows:—Once upon a time the emperor Akbar went out a-hunting. When he was fatigued, he sat down under a tree and asked for water. The villagers cut a sugarcane from the neighbouring fields, squeezed it, filled the juice into a cup, and offered it to him. He was highly pleased with the juice, and asked them what tax they paid to the emperor on the sugarcane crop. They told him what tax they paid. He thought the tax too small, and intended to increase it. He again called for a cup of sugarcane juice. The villagers again cut and squeezed a sugarcane, but found that it did not yield as much juice as the one

they squeezed before. When they again offered the cup of juice to the emperor, they told him that the mind of their king was probably changed, because the juice in their sugar-canes decreased.

We are thankful to God for sending the British to rule over us, under whom we enjoy perfect peace and tranquillity. Although the increased facilities of communication under the present *régime* have tended to encourage trade and commerce and to develop the resources of the country, the people do not appear to be as happy as they were formerly. Formerly rains were plentiful and timely. Prices were very low. Food-grains sold at $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 maunds per rupee, oil (*ghí*) at 3 or 4 *seers* a rupee, and so forth. There was plenty of fodder for cattle. Epidemic diseases were scarce. There was plenty of employment for every class of the community. But now the rains are insufficient and untimely. Famines have become so frequent that the Government has felt obliged to create a special famine insurance fund. High prices always prevail in the country. The condition of the higher classes is not much better than that of the lower classes. Both the landholders and cultivators are hopelessly involved in debt, and land is gradually passing out of their hands. Fatal diseases ravage the country throughout the year. Only cloth is cheaper now than formerly. The Government has constructed rail roads to facilitate commerce. It has constructed canals for irrigation purposes, so that an insufficient fall of rain at any time may not cause an entire failure of crops. To neutralise the effects of epidemic diseases hospitals and dispensaries have been established throughout the country, and municipal committees have been entrusted with the duty of looking after the sanitary arrangements of cities and towns. But, in spite of all these efforts of the Government, high prices always rule the market, much sickness is prevalent, and the people are in distress. We are really unable to account for this anomaly. We hope that our contemporaries will also direct their attention

to this important subject. Some men say that this lamentable state of things is attributable to the dishonesty and folly of our own countrymen. They are dishonest because Englishmen do not trust them, and consider them to be liars and a deceitful people. They are foolish because they do not truthfully lay their grievances before the Government so that they might be remedied. When the people are in so great distress, and the Government is heartily disposed to ameliorate their condition, why does not heaven induce the former to tell the latter what their grievances are, and guide the latter to the right remedy !

Circulation,
820 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 14th January says that it is an admitted fact that the Indian peasant is not well acquainted with the principles of agriculture. The result of his ignorance, as one might naturally anticipate, is that the outturn of produce is considerably less than what it otherwise would be. An agricultural college has long been in existence in Madras, and is thriving well under the fostering care of the Government officials. Sir Richard Temple has also been pleased to establish an agricultural class at the Poona Engineering College, and one at each of the six high schools in the Bombay Presidency, for which the inhabitants of that Presidency ought to be very thankful to him. If they cordially co-operate with the Government in the matter of encouraging the agricultural education, the fertility of the soil will be highly enhanced. Sir Richard Temple has served in several provinces in India, and has always taken a deep interest in the encouragement and improvement of the Indian arts. We hope that the agricultural institution which he has now established will prove a lasting monument to his memory in the Bombay Presidency. An institution of this kind should be established in every province in India. If the Government is unwilling to bear the whole expense necessary for its support, the well-to-do classes should contribute a share.

Circulation,
84 copies.

The *Nar-ul-Absar* of the 15th January briefly notices the resolution, recorded by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 29th October last, regarding the encouragement of the education of agriculture in that Presidency, and remarks: It is beyond our comprehension why a similar scheme for the encouragement of agricultural education should not also be introduced in the North-Western Provinces. All the necessary apparatus which exist at Poona are also at hand in these provinces. There is a central college with a strong professorial staff. There is also a separate agricultural department which has yet had little or no effect upon the people.

The same subject.

POST OFFICE.

Circulation,
44 copies.

The *Arya Mitra*, Benares, of the 10th January, in its local news column, says: A new branch Post-office has been established near Rebritalab and Bhelupur in Benares. To our thinking it would prove much more useful if it were established near the Bengali-tola, preparatory school on the new road.

The establishment of a branch Post-office in Benares.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Berar Mitra*, Ellichpur, of the 14th January, in its local news column, says that the Patels of villages sometimes causelessly impound cattle which is a source of great inconvenience to the poor owners of cattle. The day before yesterday, says the *Mitra*, the patel of mauza Kandli seized 200 cattle on the ground that they damaged his crops, released some of them on extorting a small sum of money from the owners, and confined the others into the cattle pound. To our knowledge he has no fields, and has seized the cattle only in order to illegally

The unjust impounding of a large number of cattle by a Patel of mauza Kandli, Ellichpur, Berar.

extort money from the owners. If the above complaint is true, we hope that the deputy commissioner will take the case into his favourable consideration.

The *Pramod Sindhu*, Amraoti, of the 13th January, publishes an account of the darbar held by the Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, at Amraoti, on the 11th idem, to distribute prizes to the students of the Amraoti High School, and to bestow rewards and certificates upon patels, patwaris, and the subordinate police officers who rendered important public services during the last year.

Circulation,
155 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 15th January says that the premature death of Gore Ouseley, Esq., C.S., Financial Commissioner of the Panjab, is a source of grief both to the inhabitants of the Panjab and Oudh. He was formerly a Commissioner in Oudh. He was just and kind to the people, and his conduct towards the natives was marked with courtesy and politeness.

Circulation,
820 copies.

The *Patiala Akhbár* of the 13th January also notices with regret the death of Mr. Gore Ouseley, and praises him for his excellent administration of justice, politeness and generosity.

Circulation,
240 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Arya Mitra* of the 17th January complains of the oppression practised by police constables in Benares over the petty shop-keepers. A few days ago the writer personally saw two constables extorting guavas from a poor woman who sold guavas near the police station on the new road. The contractors of the vegetable-market, which is situated near Dasháshwamedh, also oppress the vegetable-sellers.

Circulation,
44 copies.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The *Nusrat-ul Akhbār*, Delhi, of the 11th January, pub-

lishes the letter which the proprietor has received from the Turkish Government to the proprietor of the *Nusrat-ul-Akhbār*, Delhi.

lishes the letter which the proprietor has received from the Turkish Government through the Turkish Consul General at Bombay, and in which the Grand

Vizier tenders thanks to the proprietor for his collecting subscriptions for the relief of the Turkish soldiers during the late Russo-Turkish war, and advises despatch of a number of religious books as a gift from the Sultan.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1 <i>Aftab-i-Panjáb</i> ...	Lahore ...	Urdu ...	Bi-weekly ...	Faqir Muhammad,	1879. Jany. 10th & 13th	1879. Jan. 12th & 16th, respectively.	575 copies.
2 <i>Agra Akhbār</i> ...	Agra ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ..	Khwaja Usaf Ali,	" 7th & 14th	" 12th & 17th, respectively.	135 "
3 <i>Akhbār-i-'Alam</i> ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kamta Prasad ...	" 11th ...	" 14th ...	90 "
4 <i>Akhbār-i-'Am</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Mokand Ram ..	" 15th ...	" 18th ...	1,050 copies (including 360 copies taken by Govt.)
5 <i>Akhbār-i-Tamannāi</i> , Lucknow,	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Puran Chand ...	12th ...	13th ...	112 copies.
6 <i>Akmal-ul-Akhbār</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din.	" 14th ..	" 17th ...	100 "
7 <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette</i> .	Aligarh ...	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly ...	Sheikh Alim-ul-lah,	" 11th & 14th	" 13th & 16th, respectively.	254 copies (including 40 copies taken by Govt.)
8 <i>Anjuman-i-Akhbār</i> ...	Sháhjahánpur.	Urdu ...	Bi-monthly	Moti Mian ..	" 15th ..	" 18th ...	33 copies
9 <i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Chandan Lal ...	" 11th ...	" 16th ...	135 "
10 <i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	" 10th ...	" 14th ...	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
11 <i>Anwar-ul-Akhbār</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fateh Muhammad,	13th ...	15th ...	100 copies.
12 <i>Áryá Mitra</i> ...	Benares ...	Hindi ...	Ditto ...	Baboo Bhut Nath,	" 10th & 17th	" 12th & 18th, respectively.	44 "

List of papers examined—(continued).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
13 <i>Ashraf-ul-Akhbar</i> ...	Delhi ...	Urdu ...	Tri-monthly	Mirza Khan	1879. Jan. 17th	1879. Jan. 15th	100
14 <i>Benares Akhbar</i> ...	Benares ...	Hindi ...	Weekly	Bishwa Nath Bhutt,	" 9th	" 13th	77
15 <i>Berār Mitr</i> ...	Ellichpur, ...	Marathi ...	Ditto	Eknath Sakha Ram,	" 14th	" 18th	"
16 <i>Berār Samachar</i> ...	Akola ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Khande Rao Balaji,	" 12th	" 15th	200
17 <i>Bharat Bandh</i> ...	Aligarh ...	Hindi-English.	Ditto	Tota Ram	" 17th	" 18th	150
18 <i>Dablabah Qaisri</i> ...	Bareilly ...	Urdu ...	Ditto	Raj Bahadur	" 11th	" 14th	136
19 <i>Dablabah Sikandri,</i> ...	Rampur ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain Khan.	" 13th	" 15th	430
20 <i>Gwalior Gazette</i> ...	Gwalior ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	"	" 5th & 12th	" 12th & 18th, respectively	"
21 <i>Jaipur Akhbar</i> ...	Jaipur ...	Urdu ...	Ditto	Najaf Khan	" 10th	" 13th	125
22 <i>Karnamah</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 13th	" 15th	275
23 <i>Kaukab-i-Hind</i> ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Rev. J. Craven	" 15th	" 17th	525
24 <i>Kavi Vachan Sudha,</i> ...	Benares ...	Hindi ...	Weekly	Chintamani Sarma,	" 13th	" 16th	275
25 <i>Khair Khwah-i-A'lam,</i> ...	Delhi ...	Urdu ...	Ditto	Sayyid Mir Hasan,	" 8th	" 12th	135
26 <i>Khair Khwah-i-Pan-jab.</i> ...	Gujranwala.	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Divan Chand	" 11th	" 16th	625
27 <i>Koh-i-Nur</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Jawwad Ali	" 11th & 15th	" 13th & 17th, respectively.	540 copies (including 60 copies taken by Govt. 90 copies.
28 <i>Lauh-i-Mahfuz</i> ...	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Mehndi Husain Khan.	" 10th	" 15th	"
29 <i>Lawrence Gazette</i> ..	Meerut ...	Ditto	Daily	Sayyid Jamil-ud-din.	" 10th to 16th	" 12th to 18th, respectively.	350

30	<i>Malwa Akhbār</i>	... Indore ...	Marathi ...	Weekly Ram Krishna Hari,	10th	...	15th	...	225	"
31	<i>Mārwar Gazette</i>	... Jodhpur ...	Hindi-Urdu ...	Ditto	... Gordhan Das	6th	...	12th	...	110	"
32	<i>Mashir-i-Qaisar</i>	.. Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	... Ghulam Muhammad Khan.	12th	...	13th	...	215	"
33	<i>Meerut Gazette</i>	... Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto	... Kamta Prasad	11th	...	14th	...	60	"
34	<i>Mihir-i-Darakhshān,</i>	... Delhi ...	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	...	"	...	15th	...	200	"
35	<i>Mitra Bilas</i>	.. Lahore ..	Hindi	Weekly	... Mokand Ram	13th	...	16th	...	150	"
36	<i>Muraqa-i-Tahzib</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	... Kishan Narain	16th	...	18th	...	125	"
37	<i>Mutla-i-Nār</i>	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	... Nabi Bakhsh	14th	...	16th	...	40	"
38	<i>Naiar-i-Azam</i>	.. Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	... Amjid Ali	6th & 13th	...	17th	...	96	"
39	<i>Najm-ul-Akhdār</i>	... Meerut ...	Ditto	Daily	... Muhammad Hayat,	11th to 16th	...	13th to 18th,	respectively.	350	"
40	<i>Nasimi Agra</i>	... Agra ...	Ditto	Tri-monthly	... Yudhistar Chandar Das.	10th	...	12th	...	150	"
41	<i>Nūr-ul-Abid</i>	... Allahabad,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	... toshan Lal	15th	...	17th	...	84 copies (in- cluding 40 copies taken by Govt.)	"
42	<i>Nūr-ul-Anwār</i>	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	... Muhammad Yaqub,	18th	...	18th	...	450 copies.	"
43	<i>Nusrat-ul-Akhdār</i>	.. Delhi ..	Ditto	Tri-monthly.	...	11th	...	15th	...	125	"
44	<i>Nusrat-ul-Islām</i>	... Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	...	"	...	"	...	50	"
45	<i>Oudh Akhdār</i>	.. Lucknow,	Ditto	Daily	... Sheo Prasad	13th to 18th	...	13th to 18th,	respectively.	820 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)	"
46	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	... Ditto ...	Ditto	Weekly	... Sajjad Husain	15th	...	16th	...	400 copies.	"
47	<i>Panjāb-i-Akhdār</i>	.. Lahore ..	Ditto	Ditto	...	11th	...	14th	...	300	"
48	<i>Panjāb Punch</i>	... Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	... Fateh-ud-din	6th	...	17th	...	200	"
49	<i>Patiala Akhdār</i>	... Patiala ...	Ditto	Ditto	... Kikhi Kesh	13th	...	16th	...	240	"
50	<i>Pramod Sindhi</i>	... Umraoti ...	Marathi	Ditto	... Eshvant Gobind Sa- tarkar.	"	...	15th	...	155	"
51	<i>Prince of Wales, Gazette.</i>	... Meerut ...	Urdu	Ditto	... Rai Ganeshi Lal ...	4th & 12th,	...	14th	...	50	"
52	<i>Qaisar-ul-Akhdār</i>	... Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	... Siraj-ud-din Ahmad,	12th	...	13th	...	150	"

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
53	<i>Rafāh-i-ʿAm</i>	... Sialkot	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Divan Chand	1879. Jan'y. 18th	1879. Jan'y. 19th	600
54	<i>Rohilkhand Akhbār</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Harnam Sarup	" 11th	" 14th	195
55	<i>Sādiq-ul-Akhabār</i>	... Bhawalpur	Ditto	Ditto	Lal Singh	" 13th	" 18th	160
56	<i>Safir-i-Budhād</i>	... Muzaffarnagar.	Ditto	Ditto	Rao Amar Singh	" 8th	" 12th	100
57	<i>Safir-i-Hind</i>	... Amritsar,	Ditto	Ditto	...	11th	13th	200
58	<i>Ditto</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bulaqi Das	" 13th	" 17th	75
59	<i>Sayyid-ul-Akhabār</i>	... Ditto	Hindi-Urdu,	Tri-monthly,	Murari Lal	" 10th	" 18th	86
60	<i>Sholu-i-Tūr</i>	... Cawnpore,	Urdu	Weekly	Haidar Ali	" 14th	" 16th	275
61	<i>Sohail Hind</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	" "	" 17th	146
62	<i>Urdu Akhabār</i>	... Akola	Marathi	Ditto	Kishan Chand	" 11th	" 13th	150
63	<i>Vakil-i-Hindustān</i>	... Amritsar,	Urdu	Ditto	Babu Ishan Chandar.	" "	" "	260
64	<i>Vrit Dhārā</i>	... Dhār	Marathi	Ditto	Ram Chand Balvant	" 13th	" 17th	175

ALLAHABAD, }
The 23rd January, 1879.

PRIYÁ DÁS,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.